



- **Implementing Carbon Fiber Strips for Added Support**
Implementing Carbon Fiber Strips for Added Support Exploring the Function of Steel I Beams in Reinforcement Evaluating Helical Pier Installations for Stability Understanding the Role of Push Piers in Foundation Repair Assessing Poly Foam Injection as a Repair Option Addressing Wall Bowing with Specialized Bracing Systems Incorporating Reinforced Footings in Existing Structures Using Fiber Reinforced Polymers for Structural Upgrades Recognizing Different Methods for Load Bearing Enhancement Integrating Modern Engineering Software for Precise Calculations Exploring Innovative Jacking Mechanisms for Floor Leveling Seeking Guidance from Structural Engineers for Advanced Repairs
- **Obtaining Local Building Permits for Foundation Work**
Obtaining Local Building Permits for Foundation Work Meeting OSHA Regulations During Excavation Projects Understanding City Ordinances That Affect Repair Plans Coordinating Structural Engineer Reviews for Compliance Navigating Inspections from Municipal Authorities Adhering to Safety Protocols on Residential Job Sites Prioritizing Protective Equipment for Repair Crews Managing Noise and Debris Regulations in Urban Areas Recognizing Liability Concerns in Construction Zones Complying with Floodplain Requirements in Vulnerable Regions Satisfying Documentation Requirements for Property Records Maintaining Ethical Practices in Foundation Repair Services
- **About Us**



Leveling

* Advantages of Carbon Fiber over Traditional Repair Methods

* Traditional Jacking Methods: Limitations and Drawbacks

Okay, so let's talk about why old-school floor leveling kinda sucks sometimes. Carbon fiber reinforcement adds strength to foundation wall repair service [foundation repair service market](#) garage door opener. We're talking about those traditional jacking methods, the ones your grandpappy might have used. Sure, they've been around forever, and in some situations, they still get the job done. But let's be real, they're not exactly the pinnacle of engineering brilliance.

One of the biggest headaches is the precision thing. Or rather, the lack thereof. You're often relying on visual cues, maybe a level and a prayer. It's tough to get things *perfectly* aligned, especially when you're dealing with a large area. You might lift one spot too much, then have to compensate somewhere else, creating a domino effect of minor adjustments. It's time-consuming and honestly, frustrating.

Then there's the access issue. Traditional jacks, especially the heavier-duty ones, can be bulky. Getting them into tight spaces, like under a low-slung floor or in a cramped crawlspace, can be a real pain. You might have to do some serious gymnastics just to get the jack positioned properly. And if you're dealing with a finished floor, you're potentially looking at some serious damage just getting the jack where it needs to be.

And let's not forget the potential for damage to the structure itself. Pushing up on a floor joist with a jack can create stress points, especially if the wood is old or weakened. If you're not careful, you could end up cracking the joist, or even worse, causing further settling or structural issues. It's a delicate operation that requires a good understanding of structural mechanics, which, let's face it, not everyone has.

Finally, there's the safety aspect. These traditional jacks can be heavy and unwieldy. A slip or a sudden release could cause serious injury. You're dealing with a lot of force, and if something goes wrong, it can go wrong quickly.

So, yeah, while traditional jacking methods have their place, they're definitely not without their limitations. That's why we're starting to see some really interesting innovations in jacking mechanisms, things that address these very issues and offer a more precise, safer, and less destructive way to level floors. And that's what we're really interested in exploring.

* Emerging Technologies in Hydraulic Jacking Systems

Okay, so we're talking about floor leveling, right? And specifically, how these hydraulic jacking systems are getting all fancy and new. Forget the old image of a clunky, greasy jack. We're diving into the world of "emerging technologies," which basically means things are getting smarter, more precise, and frankly, a lot less back-breaking when you're trying to hoist up a sagging floor.

Think about it. Traditionally, hydraulic jacks are pretty straightforward. Pump, pressure, lift. But now? We're seeing closed-loop systems that constantly monitor pressure and adjust accordingly, ensuring a much smoother and more controlled lift. That's a big deal when you're dealing with the delicate balance of an entire floor. There are also automated systems cropping up, using sensors to map out the floor's unevenness and then precisely controlling multiple jacks simultaneously via a computer. Imagine the time saved!

And it's not just about automation. Materials are changing too. Lighter, stronger alloys are making the jacks themselves more portable and easier to handle. We're also seeing the integration of digital displays and feedback systems that give you real-time data on the lifting process. This means fewer surprises and a much better chance of getting the job done right the first time.

The push towards sustainability is even playing a role. Some manufacturers are exploring more eco-friendly hydraulic fluids and designing systems that consume less energy. It's a small step, maybe, but it shows that even something as seemingly simple as a hydraulic jack is being re-imagined with the future in mind.

So, yeah, emerging technologies in hydraulic jacking systems for floor leveling? It's not just about lifting things up; it's about doing it smarter, safer, and more efficiently. It's an evolution, really, and it's making the whole process of floor leveling a whole lot less of a headache.

*** Advancements in Polyurethane Foam Injection Techniques**

Okay, so we're diving into how we level floors these days, and specifically, the cool stuff happening with polyurethane foam injection. Forget the old mudjacking methods, we're talking about precision and control here. Polyurethane, or PU foam, isn't your grandma's couch cushion material anymore. We've seen some serious advancements in how we inject it to lift and level sunken or uneven floors.

Think about it: traditional methods often meant heavy equipment, messy mixtures, and a whole lot of guessing. Now, with modern PU foam injection, it's almost surgical. We're talking about smaller injection points, which means less disruption to your property. The formulations of the foam itself are getting smarter too. We can now fine-tune the expansion rate and density of the foam to match the specific soil conditions and structural needs of the floor we're working on. This means less risk of over-lifting or causing further damage.

But the real game-changer is the monitoring technology. We're not just pumping and hoping.

We're using lasers and sensors to precisely track the lifting process in real-time. This allows for immediate adjustments to the injection, ensuring a level and stable result. Imagine the difference – instead of relying on visual estimates, we're getting quantifiable data that guides the entire procedure.

Beyond the technical improvements, there's also a growing focus on eco-friendliness. Newer PU foam formulations are being developed with reduced VOCs (volatile organic compounds) and a lower environmental impact overall. So, you're not just getting a level floor; you're doing it in a more responsible way.

In short, advancements in polyurethane foam injection techniques are making floor leveling faster, cleaner, more precise, and more environmentally conscious. It's not just about fixing a problem; it's about doing it with smart technology and a focus on long-term stability. The future of floor leveling is definitely looking up, thanks to these innovations.

*** Smart Monitoring and Control Systems for Precise Leveling**

So, we're diving into the really cool stuff – how we're making floor leveling less of a headache and more of a science. And a big part of that is through "Smart Monitoring and Control Systems." Think of it like this: instead of just eyeballing it and hoping for the best when we're jacking up a floor, we're now using systems that can actually **see** what's happening, **understand** what needs to be done, and **adjust** the jacking mechanisms accordingly.

It's not just about raising a floor. It's about doing it with precision. We're talking sensors that can detect even the slightest changes in level, feeding that information back to a central control system. This system then analyzes the data and tells the jacks exactly how much to lift, and where. We can even monitor things like stress on the structure to prevent damage.

The "smart" part comes from the system's ability to learn and adapt. Over time, it can refine its algorithms to become even more efficient and accurate. Imagine a system that anticipates potential problem areas before they even become a problem. That's the kind of power we're talking about.

Ultimately, these smart systems are about making the whole process safer, faster, and more reliable. They take the guesswork out of leveling and put the control firmly in the hands of the operator, backed by data-driven insights. It's a game-changer for anyone involved in floor leveling, from homeowners to large construction companies. It's the future, and it's looking pretty level.

*** Case Studies: Successful Implementation of Innovative Jacking**

Okay, so we're diving into innovative jacking for floor leveling, right? It's not just about slapping a bottle jack under a sagging joist and hoping for the best anymore. We're talking about real solutions, and that's where case studies come in – the juicy bits, the proof in the pudding.

Think about it: someone, somewhere, had a problem. Their floor was uneven, creaking, maybe even visibly sloping. Instead of tearing the whole thing out, they got creative. They might have used a self-leveling compound injected with pinpoint accuracy, guided by laser levels. Or perhaps they employed a series of interconnected hydraulic jacks, each monitored by sensors, to lift and support the floor gradually and evenly.

These case studies aren't just technical reports; they're stories. They tell us about the challenges faced – the limited access, the sensitive historical context, the need to minimize disruption to the occupants. They detail the specific jacking mechanism chosen: maybe it was a helical pier system, expertly installed and calibrated, or a custom-built framework designed to distribute the load precisely.

And most importantly, they show us the results. Did the floor return to level? Were the creaks silenced? Did the solution hold up over time? The successful implementations are goldmines of information. They reveal what works, what doesn't, and the crucial factors that determine success – factors like soil conditions, the type of foundation, and the expertise of the team involved.

By studying these real-world examples, we can move beyond theory and truly understand the potential of innovative jacking techniques. We can learn from others' successes (and, let's be honest, their failures) and develop better, more effective solutions for our own floor leveling challenges. It's about taking those stories, those hard-won lessons, and using them to build a more solid foundation for the future.

*** Cost-Benefit Analysis of Different Jacking Mechanisms**

Okay, let's talk about the cold, hard cash side of leveling floors – specifically, the cost-benefit analysis of different jacking mechanisms. When you're diving into innovative jacking mechanisms for floor leveling, it's not enough to just think about how cool and futuristic a system looks. You've got to consider what it's actually going to *cost*, and what benefits you're going to *get* in return.

Think of it like this: Is that fancy, self-adjusting, laser-guided jacking system worth twice the price of a more traditional hydraulic jack setup? Maybe. Maybe not. It depends.

The "cost" side of the equation isn't just the upfront purchase price of the equipment. You also need to factor in installation costs. How much labor is involved? Does it require specialized training or certified technicians? What about maintenance? A system that's cheap to buy but constantly breaks down is going to bleed money down the line. Then there's the cost of operation: how much power does it consume? What are the ongoing

material costs? Don't forget to consider the potential for downtime – a system that's slow or unreliable can cost you valuable project time and lost revenue.

On the "benefit" side, you're looking at things like: speed and efficiency. How quickly can the system level a floor? Accuracy. How precisely can it achieve the desired level? Safety. Does the system reduce the risk of injury for workers? Longevity and reliability. How long will the system last, and how often will it need repairs? And, importantly, the quality of the final result. Does the system produce a perfectly level floor that meets or exceeds expectations?

Ultimately, a good cost-benefit analysis is about weighing these factors against each other. You might find that a slightly more expensive system, with lower operating costs, higher accuracy, and improved safety, is actually the better value in the long run. Or perhaps a simpler, more affordable system will get the job done just as effectively, without breaking the bank. It's all about finding the right balance for your specific needs and budget. It's a pragmatic approach, but necessary for making sound decisions when exploring innovative jacking mechanisms.

*** Future Trends and Research in Floor Leveling Technology**

Okay, let's talk about where floor leveling is headed, especially when we start thinking about innovative jacking mechanisms. It's not exactly the sexiest topic, I'll admit, but think about it – a perfectly level floor impacts everything from how your furniture sits to the structural integrity of the whole building. So, what's next?

Right now, a lot of floor leveling still relies on pretty traditional methods: shims, self-leveling compounds, and hydraulic jacks that, honestly, haven't changed all that much in decades. But we're on the cusp of some pretty cool developments.

One area ripe for innovation is precision. Imagine jacking mechanisms that incorporate laser leveling and feedback systems. We're talking about real-time adjustments based on incredibly accurate measurements, eliminating the guesswork and getting floors perfectly level down to the millimeter. This could be a game-changer for sensitive applications like labs or manufacturing facilities where even the slightest slope can throw things off. Research is focusing on integrating MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) sensors into these jacking systems for ultra-precise feedback.

Then there's the materials science angle. We're seeing exploration of lighter, stronger materials for jacks themselves, things like advanced composites that can handle incredible loads without adding tons of weight. This is especially important for mobile leveling units or situations where access is limited. Think about the potential for mini-robotic jacking systems that can squeeze into tight spaces and perform leveling tasks autonomously. That's where some research is heading.

Sustainability is, of course, a big driver too. Future trends are pointing towards bio-based leveling compounds and jacking mechanisms powered by renewable energy. We're also seeing a push for more durable materials that extend the lifespan of leveling systems,

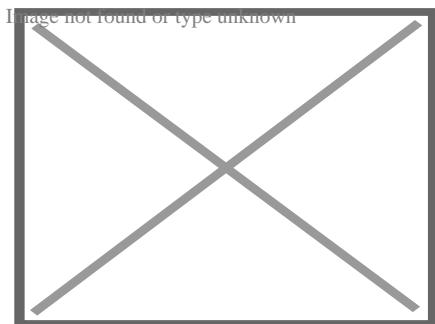
reducing waste and the need for frequent replacements.

Finally, I think we'll see a lot more focus on ease of use and automation. Think user-friendly interfaces, pre-programmed leveling profiles for different floor types, and even AI-powered systems that can learn the unique characteristics of a floor and adjust leveling parameters accordingly. Imagine a system that can analyze a floor plan, identify problem areas, and automatically deploy and control jacking mechanisms to achieve perfect level.

The future of floor leveling is about blending precision, sustainability, and user-friendliness, all driven by innovative jacking mechanisms. It's not just about making floors flat; it's about creating smarter, more efficient, and more sustainable buildings. We're moving beyond the brute force approach to a more refined, technologically advanced era of floor leveling. And honestly, that's pretty exciting.

About home improvement

For the 1990s sitcom, see Home Improvement (TV series). For other uses, see Home improvement (disambiguation).



Merchandise on display in a hardware store

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Find sources: "Home improvement" – news • newspapers • books • scholar • JSTOR (June 2008) (Learn how and when to remove this message)

This article **is in list format but may read better as prose**. You can help by converting this article, if appropriate. Editing help is available. *(January 2017)*

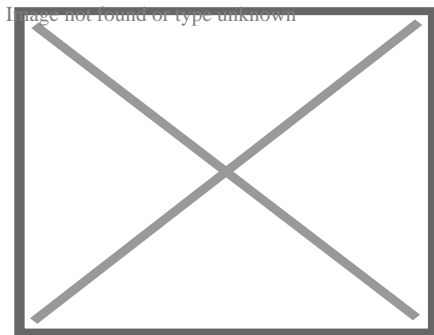
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The concept of **home improvement**, **home renovation** or **remodeling** is the process of renovating, making improvements or making additions to one's home.^[1] Home improvement can consist of projects that upgrade an existing home interior (such as electrical and plumbing), exterior (masonry, concrete, siding, roofing) or other improvements to the property (i.e. garden work or garage maintenance/additions). Home improvement projects can be carried out for a number of different reasons; personal preference and comfort, maintenance or repair work, making a home bigger by adding rooms/spaces, as a means of saving energy, or to improve safety.^[2]

Types of home improvement

[edit]



Man painting a fence

While "home improvement" often refers to building projects that alter the structure of an existing home, it can also include improvements to lawns, gardens, and outdoor structures, such as gazebos and garages. It also encompasses maintenance, repair, and general servicing tasks. Home improvement projects generally have one or more of the following goals:^{*[citation needed]*}

Comfort

[edit]

- Upgrading heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems (HVAC).
- Upgrading rooms with luxuries, such as adding gourmet features to a kitchen or a hot tub spa to a bathroom.
- Increasing the capacity of plumbing and electrical systems.
- Waterproofing basements.
- Soundproofing rooms, especially bedrooms and baths.

Maintenance and repair

[edit]

Maintenance projects can include:

- Roof tear-off and replacement.
- Replacement or new construction windows.
- Concrete and masonry repairs to the foundation and chimney.
- Repainting rooms, walls or fences
- Repairing plumbing and electrical systems
- Wallpapering
- Furniture polishing
- Plumbing, home interior and exterior works
- Shower maintenance

Additional space

[edit]

Additional living space may be added by:

- Turning marginal areas into livable spaces such as turning basements into recrooms, home theaters, or home offices – or attics into spare bedrooms.
- Extending one's house with rooms added to the side of one's home or, sometimes, extra levels to the original roof. Such a new unit of construction is called an "add-on".^[3]

Saving energy

[edit]

Homeowners may reduce utility costs with:

- Energy-efficient thermal insulation, replacement windows, and lighting.
- Renewable energy with biomass pellet stoves, wood-burning stoves, solar panels, wind turbines, programmable thermostats,^[4] and geothermal exchange heat pumps (see autonomous building).

Safety, emergency management, security and privacy

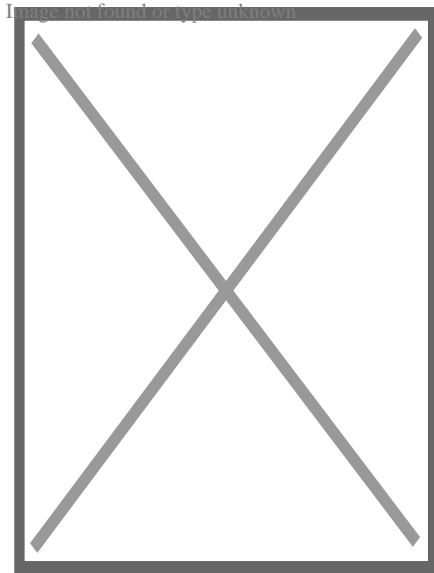
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The need to be safer or for better privacy or emergency management can be fulfilled with diversified measures which can be improved, maintained or added. Secret compartments and passages can also be conceived for privacy and security.

- Interventions for fire protection and avoidance. Possible examples are fire sprinkler systems for automatic fire suppression, smoke detectors for fire detection, fire alarm systems, or passive fire protection (including some wildfire management strategies).
- Technical solutions to increase protection from natural disasters, or geotechnical and structural safety (e.g. hurricane or seismic retrofit).
- Interventions and additions to increase home safety from other hazards, like falls, electric injuries, gas leaks or home exposure to environmental health concerns.
- Physical security measures:
 - Access control systems and physical barriers, which can include fences, physical door and window security measures (e.g. grilles, laminated glass, window shutters), locks;
 - Security lighting, security alarms and video surveillance.
- Safes and vaults.
- Spaces for emergency evacuation, like emergency exits and rarer escape tunnels.
- Spaces which provide protection in the event of different emergencies: areas of refuge, storm cellars (as protection from tornadoes and other kinds of severe weather), panic rooms, bunkers and bomb shelters (including fallout shelters), etc.
- Home renovations or additions used to increase privacy can be as simple as curtains or much more advanced, such as some structural surveillance counter-measures. They may overlap with physical security measures.
- Public utility outage preparedness, like backup generators for providing power during power outages .

Home improvement industry

[edit]



Screws and bolts in an OBI home improvement store in Poland

Further information: Hardware store

Home or residential renovation is an almost \$300 billion industry in the United States,^[5] and a \$48 billion industry in Canada.^[6]^[full citation needed] The average cost per project is \$3,000 in the United States and \$11,000–15,000 in Canada.

Professional home improvement is ancient and goes back to the beginning of recorded civilization. One example is Sergius Orata, who in the 1st century B.C. is said by the writer Vitruvius (in his famous book *De architectura*) to have invented the hypocaust. The hypocaust is an underfloor heating system that was used throughout the Roman Empire in villas of the wealthy. He is said to have become wealthy himself by buying villas at a low price, adding spas and his newly invented hypocaust, and reselling them at higher prices.^[7]

Renovation contractors

[edit]

Perhaps the most important or visible professionals in the renovation industry are renovation contractors or skilled trades. These are the builders that have specialized credentials, licensing and experience to perform renovation services in specific municipalities.

While there is a fairly large "grey market" of unlicensed companies, there are those that have membership in a reputable association and/or are accredited by a professional organization. Homeowners are recommended to perform checks such as verifying license and insurance and checking business references prior to hiring a contractor to work on their house.

Because interior renovation will touch the change of the internal structure of the house, ceiling construction, circuit configuration and partition walls, etc., such work related to the structure of the house, of course, also includes renovation of wallpaper posting, furniture settings, lighting, etc.

Aggregators

[edit]

Aggregators are companies that bundle home improvement service offers and act as intermediary agency between service providers and customers.

In popular culture


[edit]

Home improvement was popularized on television in 1979 with the premiere of *This Old House* starring Bob Vila on PBS. American cable channel HGTV features many do-it-yourself shows, as does sister channel DIY Network.^[8] Danny Lipford hosts and produces the nationally syndicated *Today's Homeowner with Danny Lipford*. Tom Kraeutler and Leslie Segrete co-host the nationally syndicated *The Money Pit Home Improvement Radio Show*.

Movies that poked fun at the difficulties involved include: *Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House* (1948), starring Cary Grant and Myrna Loy; *George Washington Slept Here* (1942), featuring Jack Benny and Ann Sheridan; and *The Money Pit* (1986), with Tom Hanks and Shelley Long. The sitcom *Home Improvement* used the home improvement theme for comedic purposes.

See also

[edit]

-  not found or type unknown Housing portal
- Home repair
- Housekeeping
- Maintenance, repair and operations

References

[edit]

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Further reading

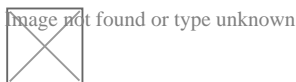
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External links

[edit]

-  Media related to Home improvement at Wikimedia Commons



Wikibooks has a book on the topic of: ***Kitchen Remodel***

- v
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- e

Rooms and spaces of a house

- Bonus room
- Common room
- Den
- Dining room
- Family room
- Garret
- Great room
- Home cinema
- Kitchen
 - dirty kitchen
 - kitchenette

Shared rooms

- Living room
- Gynaecium
 - harem
- Andron
 - man cave
- Recreation room
 - billiard room
- Shrine
- Study
- Sunroom

- Bathroom
 - toilet
- Bedroom / Guest room
 - closet
- Bedsit / Miniflat
- Boudoir
- Cabinet
- Nursery

Private rooms

Spaces

- Atrium
- Balcony
- Breezeway
- Conversation pit
- Cubby-hole
- Deck
- Elevator
 - dumbwaiter
- Entryway/Genkan
- Fireplace
 - hearth
- Foyer
- Hall
- Hallway
- Inglenook
- Lanai
- Loft
- Loggia
- Overhang
- Patio
- Porch
 - screened
 - sleeping
- Ramp
- Secret passage
- Stairs/Staircase
- Terrace
- Veranda
- Vestibule

**Technical, utility
and storage**

- Attic
- Basement
- Carport
- Cloakroom
- Closet
- Crawl space
- Electrical room
- Equipment room
- Furnace room / Boiler room
- Garage
- Janitorial closet
- Larder
- Laundry room / Utility room / Storage room
- Mechanical room / floor
- Pantry
- Root cellar
- Semi-basement
- Storm cellar / Safe room
- Studio
- Wardrobe
- Wine cellar
- Wiring closet
- Workshop

Great house areas

- Antechamber
- Ballroom
- Kitchen-related
 - butler's pantry
 - buttery
 - saucery
 - scullery
 - spicery
 - still room
- Conservatory / Orangery
- Courtyard
- Drawing room
- Great chamber
- Great hall
- Library
- Long gallery
- Lumber room
- Parlour
- Sauna
- Servants' hall
- Servants' quarters
- Smoking room
- Solar
- State room
- Swimming pool
- Turret
- Undercroft

Other

- Furniture
- Hidden room
- House
 - house plan
 - styles
 - types
- Multi-family residential
- Secondary suite
- Duplex
- Terraced
- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Townhouse
- Studio apartment

**Architectural
elements**

- Arch
- Balconet
- Baluster
- Belt course
- Bressummer
- Ceiling
- Chimney
- Colonnade / Portico
- Column
- Cornice / Eaves
- Dome
- Door
- Ell
- Floor
- Foundation
- Gable
- Gate
 - Portal
- Lighting
- Ornament
- Plumbing
- Quoins
- Roof
 - shingles
- Roof lantern
- Sill plate
- Style
 - list
- Skylight
- Threshold
- Transom
- Vault
- Wall
- Window

Related

- Backyard
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- Front yard
- Garden
 - roof garden
- Home
- Home improvement
- Home repair
- Shed
- Tree house

-  Category: Rooms

About Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Hoffman Estates is located in Illinois


Hoffman Estates
Estates

Hoffman Estates is located in the United States

Image not found or type unknown
Hoffman Estates
Estates

Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Village

Hoffman Estates scenery

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Hoffman Estates scenery

Flag of Hoffman Estates, Illinois

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Flag

Official seal of Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Image not found or type unknown

Seal

Motto:

"Growing to Greatness"

Location of Hoffman Estates in Cook County, Illinois

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Location of Hoffman Estates in Cook County, Illinois

Hoffman Estates is located in Chicago metropolitan area

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Hoffman Estates
Estates

Coordinates: 42°03′50″N 88°08′49″W﻿ / ﻿42.06389°N 88.14694°W﻿ / 42.06389; -88.14694Country United StatesState IllinoisCounties CookTownships Schaumburg, Palatine, Hanover, BarringtonIncorporated 1959 (village)Government

• MayorWilliam D. McLeod^[*citation needed*] • Village ManagerEric J. Palm^[*citation needed*]Area

^[1]

• Total

21.25 sq mi (55.03 km²) • Land21.07 sq mi (54.56 km²) • Water0.18 sq mi (0.47 km²)
0.86%Elevation

^[2]

824 ft (251 m)Population

(2020)

• Total

52,530 • Density2,493.71/sq mi (962.82/km²)Zip Code

60169, 60010, 60192

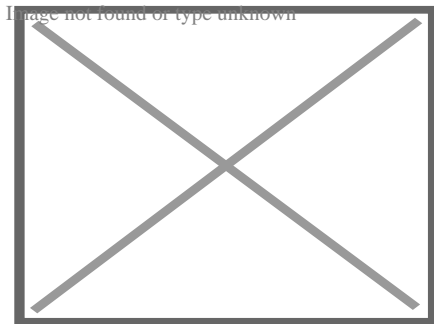
Area code(s)847 / 224FIPS code17-35411GNIS feature ID2398519^[2]Websitewww.hoffmanestates.org

Hoffman Estates is a village in Cook County, Illinois, United States. It is a suburb of Chicago. Per the 2020 census, the population was 52,530.^[3]

The village previously served as the headquarters for Sears and is one of the American headquarters for Mori Seiki. Now Arena, home of the Windy City Bulls of the NBA G League is part of the village. Between 2006 and 2009, the village hosted the Heartland International Tattoo, one of the largest music and dance festivals of its kind in the Midwest.

History

[edit]



Sunderlage Farm Smokehouse^[4](National Register of Historic Places) in Hoffman Estates

Prior to the 1940s, German settlers moved into the area west of Roselle Road and north of Golf Road, then known as Wildcat Grove. The area was sparsely populated until farmers purchased land in the area in the 1940s.

In 1954, Sam and Jack Hoffman, owners of a father-son owned construction company, bought 160 acres of land in the area.^[5] The pair constructed homes and began the development of the region which now bears their name. As residents moved in, they voted to incorporate the area, and the Village of Hoffman Estates was incorporated on September 23, 1959.^[6]^[5]^[7] In 1973, six former town officials, including mayors Edward F. Pinger (1959?1965) and Roy L. Jenkins (1965?1969) were indicted on bribery and tax charges.^[8]

Once the Northwest Tollway opened, Schaumburg Township became more attractive to Chicago commuters. In the early 1960s, land annexations north of the tollway and in other neighboring regions more than doubled Hoffman Estates' land area.^[9]

The opening of the Woodfield Mall in Schaumburg to the east in 1971 made the area a major business center. An attempt to change the name of the village to East Barrington, among other names, was made in the early 1980s but failed upon a residential vote.^[10]

In the 1990s, the Prairie Stone Business Park began development. This 750-acre (3.0 km²) planned multi-purpose business park^[11] is bounded by Illinois Route 59 on the east, Interstate 90 on the south, Illinois Route 72 on the north, and Beverly Road on the west. The business park came to fruition in 1993 when Sears, Roebuck and Company relocated from the Sears

Tower in Chicago to a sprawling headquarters in the northwest part of Prairie Stone.^{[12][11]} That was followed in by Indramat and Quest International, which in 1995 also opened facilities in the park.^{[13][14][15]} Throughout the 1990s, a health and wellness center and child care facility were developed, as well as other smaller office buildings, and a branch of Northern Illinois University. Development of the business park is still ongoing, and recent additions in the 2000s include the 11,000-seat Now Arena; office buildings for Serta, WT Engineering, I-CAR, and Mary Kay; a Cabela's outdoor outfitters store; a 295-room Marriott hotel; and the 400,000-square-foot (37,000 m²) Poplar Creek Crossing Retail Center, which is anchored by Target and numerous other big-box retailers. Future development will include further office buildings and retail development, Sun Island Hotel and Water Park, an amphitheater, and restaurants.

In 2011, the Village of Hoffman Estates took over ownership of the Now Arena.^[16] On June 23, 2020, the Village of Hoffman Estates approved an \$11.5 million deal to rename the Sears Centre Arena to the "NOW Arena".^[17]

In the fall of 2016, papers and artifacts from President Barack Obama's administration began to arrive in town, where they are being stored in a building on Golf Road. The site is their temporary home while construction takes place on the Barack Obama Presidential Center in Jackson Park, Chicago, and is not open to the public.^[18]

In January 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) confirmed the second U.S. case of COVID-19 in a Hoffman Estates resident. The patient, a woman in her 60s returning from Wuhan, China, was treated at St. Alexius Medical Center.^[19] Her husband was later infected in the first case of human-to-human transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in the United States.^[20]

Geography

[edit]

According to the 2021 census gazetteer files, Hoffman Estates has a total area of 21.25 square miles (55.04 km²), of which 21.07 square miles (54.57 km²) (or 99.15%) is land and 0.18 square miles (0.47 km²) (or 0.85%) is water.^[21]

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Places adjacent to Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Barrington Hills

South Barrington

Inverness

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Elgin / East Dundee

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Hoffman Estates, Illinois

 image not found or type unknown

Schaumburg

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Elgin

Streamwood

Schaumburg

Demographics

[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1960	8,296	—	
1970	22,238		168.1%
1980	37,272		67.6%
1990	46,363		24.4%
2000	49,495		6.8%
2010	51,895		4.8%
2020	52,530		1.2%
U.S. Decennial Census ^[22]			
2010 ^[23] 2020 ^[24]			

Hoffman Estates village, Illinois – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (<i>NH = Non-Hispanic</i>)	Pop 2000 ^[25]	Pop 2010 ^[23]	Pop 2020 ^[24]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	33,789	29,357	26,014	68.27%	56.57%	49.52%
Black or African American alone (NH)	2,141	2,393	2,472	4.33%	4.61%	4.71%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	54	60	69	0.11%	0.12%	0.13%
Asian alone (NH)	7,429	11,701	13,733	15.01%	22.55%	26.14%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	10	4	2	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Other race alone (NH)	73	70	183	0.15%	0.13%	0.35%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	801	1,013	1,579	1.62%	1.95%	3.01%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5,198	7,297	8,478	10.50%	14.06%	16.14%
Total	49,495	51,895	52,350	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

As of the 2020 census^[26] there were 52,530 people, 18,110 households, and 14,048 families residing in the village. The population density was 2,472.58 inhabitants per square mile (954.67/km²). There were 19,160 housing units at an average density of 901.86 per square mile (348.21/km²). The racial makeup of the village was 52.08% White, 26.26% Asian, 4.87% African American, 0.60% Native American, 0.02% Pacific Islander, 7.51% from other races, and 8.68% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 16.14% of the population.

There were 18,110 households, out of which 36.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 61.71% were married couples living together, 11.97% had a female householder with no husband present, and 22.43% were non-families. 18.07% of all households were made up of individuals, and 5.43% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.16 and the average family size was 2.77.

The village's age distribution consisted of 23.1% under the age of 18, 7.3% from 18 to 24, 27.7% from 25 to 44, 28.3% from 45 to 64, and 13.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38.2 years. For every 100 females, there were 97.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.4 males.

The median income for a household in the village was \$92,423, and the median income for a family was \$103,641. Males had a median income of \$56,210 versus \$42,288 for females. The per capita income for the village was \$40,016. About 3.3% of families and 4.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 4.9% of those under age 18 and 3.5% of those age 65 or over.

Economy

[edit]

Employers

[edit]

Many Japanese companies have their U.S. headquarters in Hoffman Estates and Schaumburg^[27] but the largest employers in Hoffman Estates as of 2023^[28] are:

No.	Employer	No. of employees
1	St. Alexius Medical Center	2,500
2	Siemens Medical Systems	400
3	Claire's ^[29]	400
4	Village of Hoffman Estates	370
5	FANUC America ^[30]	350
6	Vistex	350
7	Leopardo Companies, Inc.	300

8	Wells Fargo	300
9	The Salvation Army	270
10	Tate & Lyle	220

Education

[edit]

The village is served by several public school districts. The majority of residents who live in Schaumburg Township attend:

- Township High School District 211 (9–12)^[31]
- Community Consolidated School District 54 (K–8)^[32]

North Hoffman Estates (north of I-90) residents are served by:

- Township High School District 211
- Community Consolidated School District 15 (K–8)^[33] (East of Huntington Blvd)
- Barrington School District 220 (K–12) (Unit District) (West of Huntington Blvd)^[34]

Residents west of Barrington Road primarily attend Unit School District, Elgin Area U46.

High schools

[edit]

Schools located in the Hoffman Estates village limits:

- Hoffman Estates High School
- James B. Conant High School

Other high schools in the same township high school district:

- Schaumburg High School
- William Fremd High School
- Palatine High School

Community college

[edit]

Most of the village is served by Harper College Community College District 512.



Miscellaneous education

[edit]

The Xilin Northwest Chinese School (simplified Chinese: 馨林西北汉语学校; traditional Chinese: 馨林西北漢語學校; pinyin: *Xīnlín Xīběi Zhōngwén Xuéxiào*) holds its classes at Conant High School in Hoffman Estates.^[35] It serves grades preschool through 12.^[36] The school predominately serves mainland Chinese families. In 2003 the school held its classes in Palatine High School in Palatine. In 2000 the school had served around 300 students. This figure increased almost by 100%, to almost 600 students. This made it one of the largest of the Chinese schools in the Chicago area.^[37]

Library

[edit]

-  [Chicago portal](#)
-  [Illinois portal](#)
- [Barrington Area Library](#)
- [Schaumburg Township District Library](#)
- [Gail Borden Public Library District](#)
- [Palatine Township Library](#)

Sister city

[edit]

Hoffman Estates has one sister city:^[38]

- [Angoulême, Charente, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, France](#)

Transportation

[edit]

Pace provides bus service on multiple routes connecting Hoffman Estates to Elgin, Rosemont, and other destinations.^[39]

Notable people

[edit]

- Tammy Duckworth, U.S. Senator from Illinois (2016–present)^[40]
- Rob Valentino (b. 1985), former soccer player who is an assistant coach for Atlanta United^[41]
- William Beckett, lead singer of the band The Academy Is...

Notes

[edit]

- ¹ [^] *"2020 U.S. Gazetteer Files". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved March 15, 2022.*
- ² [^] **a b** U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Hoffman Estates, Illinois
- ³ [^] *"Hoffman Estates village, Illinois". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved April 15, 2022.*
- ⁴ [^] *"The Sunderlage Smokehouse: Hoffman Eestates' National Register Landmark". History of Schaumburg Township: A Blog of the Schaumburg Township District Library. February 21, 2010. Retrieved March 3, 2017.*
- ⁵ [^] **a b** Collins, Catherine (August 24, 1986). *"Hoffman Estates Plans a Revamp of Future Image". Chicago Tribune.*
- ⁶ [^] *"Hoffman Estates, IL". The Encyclopedia of Chicago. Retrieved March 8, 2020.*
- ⁷ [^] *"HR0614 96th General Assembly". State of Illinois.*
- ⁸ [^] Davis, Robert (October 27, 1973). *"U.S. indicts builder, seven ex-officials in suburb bribe". Chicago Tribune.*
- ⁹ [^] *"History of Hoffman Estates". Village of Hoffman Estates. Retrieved March 8, 2020.*
- ¹⁰ [^] *"Name history of Hoffman Estates". Falcon Living. Retrieved November 26, 2017.*
- ¹¹ [^] **a b** Sulski, Jim (May 11, 2000). *"Versatile Network Brings Workers to Prairie Stone Business Park". Chicago Tribune.*
- ¹² [^] Bernstein, David (May 16, 2020). *"The Sears Headquarters Deal Cost Taxpayers \$500 Million. 30 Years Later, There's Little to Show for It". ProPublica.*
- ¹³ [^] Russis, Martha (December 28, 1994). *"PRAIRIE STONE GETS ELECTRONIC FIRM FOR TENANT". Chicago Tribune.*
- ¹⁴ [^] Kerch, Steve (October 30, 1994). *"GETTING THE NOD". Chicago Tribune.*
- ¹⁵ [^] *"Village of Hoffman Estates: History of Hoffman Estates". Hoffmanestates.com. Archived from the original on May 11, 2012. Retrieved April 30, 2012.*
- ¹⁶ [^] Manson, Ken (December 23, 2009). *"Suburb takes over Sears Centre". Chicago Tribune.*
- ¹⁷ [^] Zumbach, Lauren (June 23, 2020). *"Sears name disappearing from another Chicago-area building. Hoffman Estates arena gets a new name this fall". Chicago Tribune. Retrieved June 24, 2020.*
- ¹⁸ [^] Skiba, Katherine (October 21, 2016). *"Military Soon to Start Moving Obama's Papers to Hoffman Estates". Chicago Tribune. Washington DC. Retrieved March 3, 2017.*

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20. ^ Hauck, Grace (January 30, 2020). "Chicago man is first US case of person-to-person coronavirus spread". USA Today. Chicago. Retrieved February 13, 2020.
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22. ^ "Decennial Census of Population and Housing by Decades". US Census Bureau.
23. ^ **a b** "P2 Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2010: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) – Hoffman Estates village, Illinois". United States Census Bureau.
24. ^ **a b** "P2 Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171) –Hoffman Estates village, Illinois". United States Census Bureau.
25. ^ "P004: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race – 2000: DEC Summary File 1 – Hoffman Estates village, Illinois". United States Census Bureau.
26. ^ "Explore Census Data". data.census.gov. Retrieved June 28, 2022.
27. ^ Selvam, Ashok. "Asian population booming in suburbs". *Daily Herald* (Arlington Heights, Illinois). March 6, 2011. Retrieved on June 19, 2013.
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29. ^ "FAQ Archived July 13, 2014, at the Wayback Machine." Claire's. Retrieved on December 25, 2011. "Claire's Stores, Inc. has its investor relations and customer service located in Pembroke Pines , Florida . The buying, marketing and distribution offices are located in Hoffman Estates, a suburb of Chicago . Please visit Contact Us if you would like to send correspondence to our corporate headquarters."
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37. ^ Ray, Tiffany. "Schools connect students to China." *Chicago Tribune*. March 2, 2003. Retrieved on February 24, 2014.
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41. ^ "Rob Valentino Biography". ESPN. Retrieved March 31, 2024.

External links

[edit]

- Village of Hoffman Estates official website

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Places adjacent to Hoffman Estates, Illinois



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- t
- e

Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Education

- Schools**

 - Community Consolidated School District 54
 - Community Consolidated School District 15
 - Barrington School District 220
 - Township High School District 211
 - Hoffman Estates High School
 - James B. Conant High School
 - Elgin Area School District U46
- Other education**

 - Harper College (in Palatine)
 - Schaumburg Township District Library
 - Barrington Area Library

Other

Landmarks

- Now Arena
- Sunderlage Farm Smokehouse

This list is incomplete.

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Municipalities and communities of Cook County, Illinois, United States

County seat: **Chicago**

Cities

- Berwyn
- Blue Island
- Burbank
- Calumet City
- Chicago‡
- Chicago Heights
- Country Club Hills
- Countryside
- Des Plaines
- Elgin‡
- Elmhurst‡
- Evanston
- Harvey
- Hickory Hills
- Hometown
- Markham
- Northlake
- Oak Forest
- Palos Heights
- Palos Hills
- Park Ridge
- Prospect Heights
- Rolling Meadows

Towns

- Cicero



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Map of
Illinois
highlighting
Cook
County

- Alsip
- Arlington Heights‡
- Barrington‡
- Barrington Hills‡
- Bartlett‡
- Bedford Park
- Bellwood
- Bensenville‡
- Berkeley
- Bridgeview
- Broadview
- Brookfield
- Buffalo Grove‡
- Burnham
- Burr Ridge‡
- Calumet Park
- Chicago Ridge
- Crestwood
- Deer Park‡
- Deerfield‡
- Dixmoor
- Dolton
- East Dundee‡
- East Hazel Crest
- Elk Grove Village‡
- Elmwood Park
- Evergreen Park
- Flossmoor
- Ford Heights
- Forest Park
- Forest View
- Frankfort‡
- Franklin Park
- Glencoe
- Glenview
- Glenwood
- Golf
- Hanover Park‡
- Harwood Heights
- Hazel Crest
- Hillside
- Hinsdale‡
- Hodgkins
- Hoffman Estates
- Homer Glen‡
- Homewood
- Indian Head Park
- Inverness

Townships

- Barrington
- Berwyn
- Bloom
- Bremen
- Calumet
- Cicero
- Elk Grove
- Hanover
- Lemont
- Leyden
- Lyons
- Maine
- New Trier
- Niles
- Northfield
- Norwood Park
- Oak Park
- Orland
- Palatine
- Palos
- Proviso
- Rich
- River Forest
- Riverside
- Schaumburg
- Stickney
- Thornton
- Wheeling
- Worth

Former: Evanston • Hyde Park • Jefferson • Lake • Lake View • North Chicago • Rogers Park • South Chicago • West Chicago

Unincorporated communities

- Central Stickney
- Hines
- Indian Hill
- La Grange Highlands
- Nottingham Park
- Sag Bridge
- Sutton

**Other
Communities**

- Orchard Place
- Techny

Footnotes

‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Illinois portal
- United States portal

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Chicago metropolitan area

Major city

- **Chicago**

- Aurora
- Berwyn
- Calumet City
- Crown Point
- Crystal Lake
- DeKalb
- Des Plaines
- Elgin
- Elmhurst
- Evanston
- Gary
- Hammond
- Highland Park
- Joliet
- Kenosha
- Naperville
- North Chicago
- Park Ridge
- Portage
- St. Charles
- Valparaiso
- Waukegan
- Wheaton

Chicago landsat image

**Cities
(over 30,000 in 2020)**

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**Towns and villages
(over 30,000 in 2020)**

- Addison
- Arlington Heights
- Bartlett
- Bolingbrook
- Buffalo Grove
- Carol Stream
- Carpentersville
- Cicero
- Downers Grove
- Elk Grove Village
- Glendale Heights
- Glenview
- Grayslake
- Gurnee
- Hanover Park
- Hoffman Estates
- Lombard
- Merrillville
- Mount Prospect
- Mundelein
- Niles
- Northbrook
- Oak Lawn
- Oak Park
- Orland Park
- Oswego
- Palatine
- Plainfield
- Romeoville
- Schaumburg
- Skokie
- Streamwood
- Tinley Park
- Wheeling
- Wonder Lake
- Woodridge

Counties

- Cook
- DeKalb
- DuPage
- Grundy
- Jasper
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Kendall
- Kenosha
- Lake, IL
- Lake, IN
- McHenry
- Newton
- Porter
- Will

Regions

- Great Lakes
- Northern Illinois
- Northern Indiana

Sub-regions

- Chicago Southland
- Eastern Ridges and Lowlands
- Fox Valley (Illinois)
- Golden Corridor
- Illinois Technology and Research Corridor
- North Shore (Chicago)
- Northwest Indiana

Illinois, United States

- v
- t
- e

State of Illinois

Springfield (capital)

Topics

- Index
- Abortion
- African Americans
- Buildings and structures
- Census areas
- Climate change
- Crime
- Communications
- Culture
- Delegations
- Earthquakes
- Economy
- Education
- Energy
- Environment
- Geography
- Government
- Health
- History
- Homelessness
- Languages
- Law
- Military
- Music
- People
- Politics
- Portal
- Protected areas
- Science and technology
- Sister cities
- Society
- Sports
- Symbols
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Windmills

Regions

- American Bottom
- Bloomington–Normal metropolitan area
- Central Illinois
- Champaign–Urbana metropolitan area
- Chicago metropolitan area
- Collar counties
- Corn Belt
- Driftless Area
- Forgottonia
- Fox Valley
- Illinois–Indiana–Kentucky tri-state area
- Metro East
- Metro Lakeland
- Mississippi Alluvial Plain
- North Shore
- Northern Illinois
- Northwestern Illinois
- Peoria metropolitan area
- Quad Cities
- River Bend
- Rockford metropolitan area
- Southern Illinois
- Wabash Valley

- Alton/Granite City/Edwardsville
- Arlington Heights/Palatine
- Aurora/Naperville/Oswego/Plainfield
- Bartlett/Hanover Park/Streamwood
- Belleville/East St. Louis/Collinsville/O'Fallon
- Berwyn/Cicero
- Bloomington/Normal
- Bolingbrook/Romeoville
- Buffalo Grove/Wheeling
- Calumet City
- Canton
- Carbondale
- Carol Stream/Glendale Heights
- Centralia
- Champaign/Urbana
- Charleston/Mattoon
- Chicago
- Chicago Heights
- Crystal Lake/Algonquin
- Danville
- Decatur
- DeKalb/Sycamore
- Des Plaines/Mount Prospect/Park Ridge
- Dixon
- Downers Grove/Woodridge
- Effingham
- Elgin/Carpentersville
- Elmhurst/Lombard/Addison
- Evanston/Skokie
- Freeport
- Galesburg
- Glenview/Northbrook
- Harrisburg
- Jacksonville
- Joliet
- Kankakee/Bradley/Bourbonnais
- Lincoln
- Macomb
- Marion/Herrin
- Moline/East Moline/Rock Island
- Mount Vernon
- Mundelein
- Oak Lawn
- Oak Park
- Orland Park/Tinley Park
- Ottawa/Streator/LaSalle/Peru
- Peoria/Pekin/East Peoria/Morton/Washington
- Pontiac

Municipalities

- Adams
- Alexander
- Bond
- Boone
- Brown
- Bureau
- Calhoun
- Carroll
- Cass
- Champaign
- Christian
- Clark
- Clay
- Clinton
- Coles
- Cook
- Crawford
- Cumberland
- DeKalb
- DeWitt
- Douglas
- DuPage
- Edgar
- Edwards
- Effingham
- Fayette
- Ford
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Gallatin
- Greene
- Grundy
- Hamilton
- Hancock
- Hardin
- Henderson
- Henry
- Iroquois
- Jackson
- Jasper
- Jefferson
- Jersey
- Jo Daviess
- Johnson
- Kane
- Kankakee
- Kendall
- Knox

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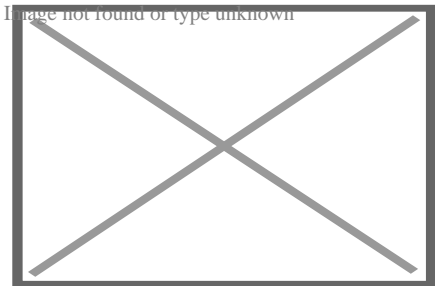
- MusicBrainz area

About home repair

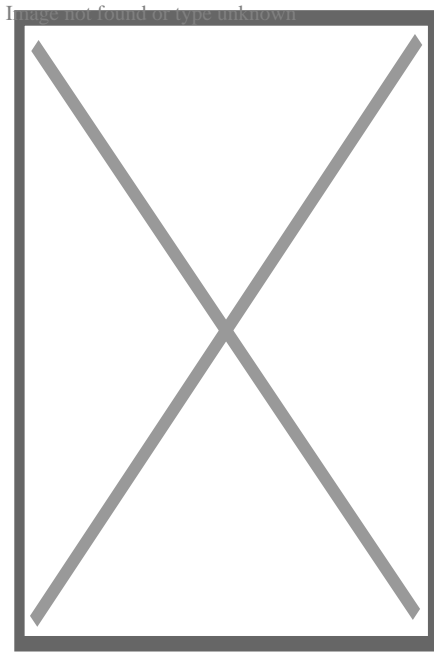
For the novel by Liz Rosenberg, see Home Repair (novel).
For other uses of "repair", see Maintenance.

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "Home repair" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message)



A mobile home being repaired in Oklahoma



A person making these repairs to a house after a flood

Home repair involves the diagnosis and resolution of problems in a home, and is related to home maintenance to avoid such problems. Many types of repairs are "do it yourself" (DIY) projects, while others may be so complicated, time-consuming or risky as to require the assistance of a qualified handyperson, property manager, contractor/builder, or other professionals.

Home repair is not the same as renovation, although many improvements can result from repairs or maintenance. Often the costs of larger repairs will justify the alternative of investment in full-scale improvements. It may make just as much sense to upgrade a home system (with an improved one) as to repair it or incur ever-more-frequent and expensive maintenance for an inefficient, obsolete or dying system.

Worn, consumed, dull, dirty, clogged

[edit]

Repairs often mean simple replacement of worn or used components intended to be periodically renewed by a home-owner, such as burnt out light bulbs, worn out batteries, or overfilled vacuum cleaner bags. Another class of home repairs relates to restoring something to a useful condition, such as sharpening tools or utensils, replacing leaky faucet washers, cleaning out plumbing traps, rain gutters. Because of the required precision, specialized tools, or hazards, some of these are best left to experts such as a plumber. One emergency repair that may be necessary in this area is overflowing toilets. Most of them have a shut-off valve on a pipe beneath or behind them so that the water supply can be turned off while repairs are made, either by removing a clog or repairing a broken mechanism.

Broken or damaged

[edit]

Perhaps the most perplexing repairs facing a home-owner are broken or damaged things. In today's era of built-in obsolescence for many products, it is often more convenient to replace something rather than attempt to repair it. A repair person is faced with the tasks of accurately identifying the problem, then finding the materials, supplies, tools and skills necessary to sufficiently effect the repair. Some things, such as broken windows, appliances or furniture can be carried to a repair shop, but there are many repairs that can be performed easily enough, such as patching holes in plaster and drywall, cleaning stains, repairing cracked windows and their screens, or replacing a broken electrical switch or outlet. Other repairs may have some urgency, such as broken water pipes, broken doors, latches or windows, or a leaky roof or water tank, and this factor can certainly justify calling for professional help. A home handyperson may become adept at dealing with such immediate repairs, to avoid further damage or loss, until a professional can be summoned.

Emergency repairs

[edit]

Emergencies can happen at any time, so it is important to know how to quickly and efficiently fix the problem. From natural disasters, power loss, appliance failure and no water, emergency repairs tend to be one of the most important repairs to be comfortable and confident with. In most cases, the repairs are DIY or fixable with whatever is around the house. Common repairs would be fixing a leak, broken window, flooding, frozen pipes or clogged toilet. Each problem can have a relatively simple fix, a leaky roof and broken window can be patched, a flood can be pumped out, pipes can be thawed and repaired and toilets can be unclogged with a chemical. For the most part, emergency repairs are not permanent. They are what you can do fast to stop the problem then have a professional come in to permanently fix it.^[1] Flooding as a result of frozen pipes, clogged toilets or a leaky roof can result in very costly water damage repairs and even potential health issues resulting from mold growth if not addressed in a timely manner.

Maintenance

[edit]

Periodic maintenance also falls under the general class of home repairs. These are inspections, adjustments, cleaning, or replacements that should be done regularly to ensure proper functioning of all the systems in a house, and to avoid costly emergencies. Examples include annual testing and adjustment of alarm systems, central heating or cooling systems (electrodes, thermocouples, and fuel filters), replacement of water treatment components or air-handling filters, purging of heating radiators and water tanks, defrosting a freezer, vacuum refrigerator coils, refilling dry floor-drain traps with water, cleaning out rain gutters, down spouts and drains,

touching up worn house paint and weather seals, and cleaning accumulated creosote out of chimney flues, which may be best left to a chimney sweep.

Examples of less frequent home maintenance that should be regularly forecast and budgeted include repainting or staining outdoor wood or metal, repainting masonry, waterproofing masonry, cleaning out septic systems, replacing sacrificial electrodes in water heaters, replacing old washing machine hoses (preferably with stainless steel hoses less likely to burst and cause a flood), and other home improvements such as replacement of obsolete or ageing systems with limited useful lifetimes (water heaters, wood stoves, pumps, and asphaltic or wooden roof shingles and siding).

Often on the bottom of people's to-do list is home maintenance chores, such as landscaping, window and gutter cleaning, power washing the siding and hard-scape, etc. However, these maintenance chores pay for themselves over time. Often, injury could occur when operating heavy machinery or when climbing on ladders or roofs around your home, so if an individual is not in the proper physical condition to accomplish these chores, then they should consult a professional. Lack of maintenance will cost more due to higher costs associated with repairs or replacements to be made later. It requires discipline and learning aptitude to repair and maintain the home in good condition, but it is a satisfying experience to perform even seemingly minor repairs.

Good operations

[edit]

Another related issue for avoiding costly repairs (or disasters) is the proper operation of a home, including systems and appliances, in a way that prevents damage or prolongs their usefulness. For example, at higher latitudes, even a clean rain gutter can suddenly build up an ice dam in winter, forcing melt water into unprotected roofing, resulting in leaks or even flooding inside walls or rooms. This can be prevented by installing moisture barrier beneath the roofing tiles. A wary home-owner should be alert to the conditions that can result in larger problems and take remedial action before damage or injury occurs. It may be easier to tack down a bit of worn carpet than repair a large patch damaged by prolonged misuse. Another example is to seek out the source of unusual noises or smells when mechanical, electrical or plumbing systems are operating—sometimes they indicate incipient problems. One should avoid overloading or otherwise misusing systems, and a recurring overload may indicate time for an upgrade.

Water infiltration is one of the most insidious sources of home damage. Small leaks can lead to water stains, and rotting wood. Soft, rotten wood is an inviting target for termites and other wood-damaging insects. Left unattended, a small leak can lead to significant structural damage, necessitating the replacement of beams and framing.

With a useful selection of tools, typical materials and supplies on hand, and some home repair information or experience, a home-owner or handyperson should be able to carry out a large number of DIY home repairs and identify those that will need the specialized attention of others.


Remediation of environmental problems

[edit]

When a home is sold, inspections are performed that may reveal environmental hazards such as radon gas in the basement or water supply or friable asbestos materials (both of which can cause lung cancer), peeling or disturbed lead paint (a risk to children and pregnant women), in-ground heating oil tanks that may contaminate ground water, or mold that can cause problems for those with asthma or allergies. Typically the buyer or mortgage lender will require these conditions to be repaired before allowing the purchase to close. An entire industry of environmental remediation contractors has developed to help home owners resolve these types of problems.

See also

[edit]

-  Housing portal
- Electrical wiring
- Handyperson
- Housekeeping
- Home improvement
- Home wiring
- HVAC
- Maintenance, repair, and operations
- Plumbing
- Right to repair
- Smoke alarm
- Winterization

References

[edit]

1. [^] *Reader's Digest New Complete Do-it-yourself Manual*. Montreal, Canada: Reader's Digest Association. 1991. pp. 9–13. ISBN 9780888501783. OCLC 1008853527.

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Rooms and spaces of a house

- Bonus room
- Common room
- Den
- Dining room
- Family room
- Garret
- Great room
- Home cinema
- Kitchen
 - dirty kitchen
 - kitchenette
- Living room
- Gynaecium
 - harem
- Andron
 - man cave
- Recreation room
 - billiard room
- Shrine
- Study
- Sunroom

Shared rooms

- Bathroom
 - toilet
- Bedroom / Guest room
 - closet
- Bedsit / Miniflat
- Boudoir
- Cabinet
- Nursery

Private rooms

Spaces

- Atrium
- Balcony
- Breezeway
- Conversation pit
- Cubby-hole
- Deck
- Elevator
 - dumbwaiter
- Entryway/Genkan
- Fireplace
 - hearth
- Foyer
- Hall
- Hallway
- Inglenook
- Lanai
- Loft
- Loggia
- Overhang
- Patio
- Porch
 - screened
 - sleeping
- Ramp
- Secret passage
- Stairs/Staircase
- Terrace
- Veranda
- Vestibule

**Technical, utility
and storage**

- Attic
- Basement
- Carport
- Cloakroom
- Closet
- Crawl space
- Electrical room
- Equipment room
- Furnace room / Boiler room
- Garage
- Janitorial closet
- Larder
- Laundry room / Utility room / Storage room
- Mechanical room / floor
- Pantry
- Root cellar
- Semi-basement
- Storm cellar / Safe room
- Studio
- Wardrobe
- Wine cellar
- Wiring closet
- Workshop

Great house areas

- Antechamber
- Ballroom
- Kitchen-related
 - butler's pantry
 - buttery
 - saucery
 - scullery
 - spicery
 - still room
- Conservatory / Orangery
- Courtyard
- Drawing room
- Great chamber
- Great hall
- Library
- Long gallery
- Lumber room
- Parlour
- Sauna
- Servants' hall
- Servants' quarters
- Smoking room
- Solar
- State room
- Swimming pool
- Turret
- Undercroft

Other

- Furniture
- Hidden room
- House
 - house plan
 - styles
 - types
- Multi-family residential
- Secondary suite
- Duplex
- Terraced
- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Townhouse
- Studio apartment

**Architectural
elements**

- Arch
- Balconet
- Baluster
- Belt course
- Bressummer
- Ceiling
- Chimney
- Colonnade / Portico
- Column
- Cornice / Eaves
- Dome
- Door
- Ell
- Floor
- Foundation
- Gable
- Gate
 - Portal
- Lighting
- Ornament
- Plumbing
- Quoins
- Roof
 - shingles
- Roof lantern
- Sill plate
- Style
 - list
- Skylight
- Threshold
- Transom
- Vault
- Wall
- Window

Related

- Backyard
- Driveway
- Front yard
- Garden
 - roof garden
- Home
- Home improvement
- Home repair
- Shed
- Tree house

 Category: Rooms

About Cook County

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Things To Do in Cook County

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Sand Ridge Nature Center

4.8 (96)

Photo

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River Trail Nature Center

4.6 (235)

Photo

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Palmisano (Henry) Park

4.7 (1262)

Driving Directions in Cook County

Driving Directions From Palmisano (Henry) Park to

Driving Directions From Lake Katherine Nature Center and Botanic Gardens to

Driving Directions From Navy Pier to

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Navy+Pier/United+Structural+Systems+of+Illinois%2C+87.6050944,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.6050944!2d41.8918633!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e0>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Lake+Katherine+Nature+Center+and+Botanic+Gardens/87.8010774,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.8010774!2d41.6776048!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e2>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Palmisano+%28Henry%29+Park/United+Structural+Systems+of+Illinois%2C+87.6490151,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-87.6490151!2d41.8429903!1m5!1m1!1sChIJ-wSxDtinD4gRiv4kY3RRh9U!2m2!1d-88.1396465!2d42.0637725!3e1>

Reviews for



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Jeffery James

(5)

Very happy with my experience. They were prompt and followed through, and very helpful in fixing the crack in my foundation.



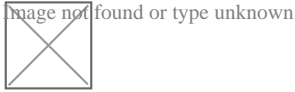
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Sarah McNeily

(5)

USS was excellent. They are honest, straightforward, trustworthy, and conscientious. They thoughtfully removed the flowers and flower bulbs to dig where they needed in the yard, replanted said flowers and spread the extra dirt

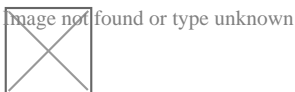
to fill in an area of the yard. We've had other services from different companies and our yard was really a mess after. They kept the job site meticulously clean. The crew was on time and friendly. I'd recommend them any day! Thanks to Jessie and crew.



Jim de Leon

(5)

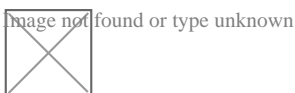
It was a pleasure to work with Rick and his crew. From the beginning, Rick listened to my concerns and what I wished to accomplish. Out of the 6 contractors that quoted the project, Rick seemed the MOST willing to accommodate my wishes. His pricing was definitely more than fair as well. I had 10 push piers installed to stabilize and lift an addition of my house. The project commenced at the date that Rick had disclosed initially and it was completed within the same time period expected (based on Rick's original assessment). The crew was well informed, courteous, and hard working. They were not loud (even while equipment was being utilized) and were well spoken. My neighbors were very impressed on how polite they were when they entered / exited my property (saying hello or good morning each day when they crossed paths). You can tell they care about the customer concerns. They ensured that the property would be put back as clean as possible by placing MANY sheets of plywood down prior to excavating. They compacted the dirt back in the holes extremely well to avoid large stock piles of soils. All the while, the main office was calling me to discuss updates and expectations of completion. They provided waivers of lien, certificates of insurance, properly acquired permits, and JULIE locates. From a construction background, I can tell you that I did not see any flaws in the way they operated and this an extremely professional company. The pictures attached show the push piers added to the foundation (pictures 1, 2 & 3), the amount of excavation (picture 4), and the restoration after dirt was placed back in the pits and compacted (pictures 5, 6 & 7). Please notice that they also sealed two large cracks and steel plated these cracks from expanding further (which you can see under my sliding glass door). I, as well as my wife, are extremely happy that we chose United Structural Systems for our contractor. I would happily tell any of my friends and family to use this contractor should the opportunity arise!



Chris Abplanalp

(5)

USS did an amazing job on my underpinning on my house, they were also very courteous to the proximity of my property line next to my neighbor. They kept things in order with all the dirt/mud they had to excavate. They were done exactly in the timeframe they indicated, and the contract was very details oriented with drawings of what would be done. Only thing that would have been nice, is they left my concrete a little muddy with boot prints but again, all-in-all a great job



Dave Kari

(5)

What a fantastic experience! Owner Rick Thomas is a trustworthy professional. Nick and the crew are hard working, knowledgeable and experienced. I interviewed every company in the area, big and small. A homeowner never wants to hear that they have foundation issues. Out of every company, I trusted USS the most, and it paid off in the end. Highly recommend.

Exploring Innovative Jacking Mechanisms for Floor Leveling [View GBP](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

How long will the jacking process take, and what is the overall cost, including any necessary follow-up adjustments?

The jacking process duration depends on the scope of the work, but it typically takes [X] days to complete. The overall cost, including the initial jacking, any necessary soil stabilization, and potential follow-up adjustments, will be [Amount]. We will provide a detailed breakdown of all costs in our written estimate before starting any work.

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